

# REPORT

## ON

# NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 22nd March 1884.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Ghattal Patriká" ... ..	Birsingha, Ghattal ...	.....	
2	"Sansodhini" ... ..	Chittagong ...	653	
3	"Tripurá Vártavaha" ... ..	Comillah ...	.....	
4	"Prem Pracháriní" ... ..	Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore.	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
5	"Alok" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	14th March 1884.
6	"Ananda Bazar Patriká" ... ..	Ditto ...	700	
7	"Arya Darpan" ... ..	Ditto ...	150	14th ditto.
8	"Bangabási" ... ..	Ditto ...	8,500	15th ditto.
9	"Bártábaha" ... ..	Pubna ...	.....	
10	"Bhárat Bandhu" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	
11	"Bhárat Hitaishí" ... ..	Burrisal ...	450	
12	"Bhárat Mihir" ... ..	Mymensingh ...	713	11th ditto.
13	"Bardwán Sanjivani" ... ..	Burdwan ...	282	12th ditto.
14	"Bikrampore Patriká" ... ..	Dacca ...	.....	
15	"Cháruvartá" ... ..	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	10th ditto.
16	"Dacca Prakásh" ... ..	Dacca ...	526	16th ditto.
17	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly ...	745	14th ditto.
18	"Grámvartá Prakáshiká" ... ..	Comercolly ...	267	15th ditto.
19	"Halisahar Prakáshiká" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	15th ditto.
20	"Hindu Ranjiká" ... ..	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	
21	"Játiya Suhrid" ... ..	Calcutta ...	700	
22	"Medini" ... ..	Midnapore ...	.....	13th ditto.
23	"Murshidábád Patriká" ... ..	Berhampore ...	418	
24	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	14th ditto.
25	"Navavibhákár" ... ..	Calcutta ...	850	17th ditto.
26	"Paridarshak" ... ..	Sylhet ...	421	
27	"Prajá Bandhu" ... ..	Chandernagore ...	287	18th ditto.
28	"Prántavási" ... ..	Chittagong ...	.....	
29	"Pratikár" ... ..	Berhampore ...	275	14th ditto.
30	"Rajshahye Samvád" ... ..	Beauleah ...	.....	
31	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh" ... ..	Kakiniá, Rungpore ...	220	13th ditto.
32	"Sádharani" ... ..	Chinsurah ...	500	16 h ditto.
33	"Sahachar" ... ..	Calcutta ...	500	12th ditto.
34	"Samaya" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	17th ditto.
35	"Sanjivani" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	15th ditto.
36	"Sáraswat Patra" ... ..	Dacca ...	.....	
37	"Shakti" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	
38	"Som Prakásh" ... ..	Changripottá 24-Perghs.	.....	17th ditto.
39	"Sulabha Samáchar" ... ..	Calcutta ...	3,000	15th ditto.
40	"Surabhi" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	17th ditto.
41	"Udbodhan" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
<i>Daily.</i>				
42	"Dainik Vártá" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	13th to 19th March 1884.
43	"Samvad Prabhákár" ... ..	Ditto ...	250	12th to 20th ditto.
44	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya" ... ..	Ditto ...	300	14th to 19th ditto.
45	"Samachár Chandriká" ... ..	Ditto ...	625	12th to 19th ditto.
46	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká" ... ..	Ditto ...	500	14th to 20th ditto.
47	"Prabháti" ... ..	Ditto ...	500	15th to 19th ditto.
<b>ENGLISH AND URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
48	"Urdu Guide" ... ..	Calcutta ...	365	15th March 1884.
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
49	"Behar Bandhu" ... ..	Bankipore ...	.....	
50	"Bhárat Mitra" ... ..	Calcutta ...	1,500	13th ditto.
51	"Sár Sudhánidhi" ... ..	Ditto ...	500	
52	"Uchit Baktá" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	15th ditto.
53	"Hindi Samáchar" ... ..	Bhagulpore ...	.....	
<b>PERSIAN.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
54	"Jám-Jahán-numá" ... ..	Calcutta ...	250	14th ditto.
<b>URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
55	"Gauhur" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	
56	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar" ... ..	Behar ...	.....	
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
57	"Akhhbar-i-darusaltanat" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	15th ditto.
58	"Jarida-i-numaish" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
<b>ASSAMESE.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
59	"Assam Vilásini" ... ..	Sibsagar ...	.....	
60	"Assam News" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
<b>URIYA.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
61	"Utkal Dipiká" ... ..	Cuttack ...	188	1st March 1884.
62	"Utkal Darpan" ... ..	Balasore ...	200	2nd ditto.
63	"Balasore Samvad Váhika" ... ..	Ditto ...	92	28th February 1884.
64	"Purusottam Patriká" ... ..	Pooree ...	330	3rd March 1884.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
65	"Sabaka" ... ..	Cuttack ...	.....	February 1884.
66	"Taraka" ... ..	Midnapore ...	.....	March 1884.
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
67	"Kshatriya Patriká" ... ..	Patna ...	400	



## POLITICAL.

The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 11th March, remarks that now that Russia has occupied Merv, it is not easy to say what England should do. The decision of the Conservatives to annex Afghanistan was not wise. It is not clear how British advance into Afghanistan can be regarded as a check to the progress of the Russians. It would rather facilitate the work of Russia, who would be spared the necessity of crossing mountains. The Afghans, again, have never tolerated the presence of the British in their country, as is shewn by the fate of Cavagnari. For these reasons entrance into Afghanistan or occupation of Candahar by the British would not be wise. Such measures would intensify the dislike of the Afghans for England, and proportionately increase the power of Russia. England would be acting wisely if it gave up all thoughts of extending her Empire beyond the Bolan Pass, and endeavoured to strengthen Cabul and secure her friendship. The Afghans dearly love their independence, and if they are backed by England will never surrender it into the hands of the Russians. England should, therefore, assist the Amir in strengthening the fortifications in Herat. The conquest of Cabul will not make England pecuniarily a gainer. Nay, on the contrary, she will be a loser. If she cannot secure the friendship of the Afghans, then let her not advance to meet the enemy in a foreign land, but remain within the limits of her own territories. Russia will not be able to remain friends with the Afghans if she seeks to establish her supremacy in their country. It has now clearly become the duty of the British Government to seek by means of the Afghans themselves to strengthen their country. If they are convinced that England does not desire to annex it, then in spite of their dislike for Englishmen they will, in case of a Russian invasion of Afghanistan, seek the aid of the English. But the paramount duty of the British Government is to look to India. It should see whether India is physically and pecuniarily fit to fight with Russia. It is clear that the manner in which India is being governed, and the speed with which she is moving towards poverty, are such that if they go on unchecked for some time longer, even a thousand strongholds in Afghanistan will not be able to save the country. England should remain calm in the consciousness of her own strength. If she has any fears on this score, then let her increase her own strength—the strength of India. Advance into Afghanistan would diminish her strength. Has not the Government any faith in the strength of India? Does not the Government of India, which rules over 250 millions of people, venture to fight standing in its own territories with a foreign enemy? If it does not, then certainly Government thinks India to be weak. Why is this vast Empire weak? Has Government itself caused this weakness? Is there no friendship between the rulers and the ruled in this country? Do not the people of India desire the continuance of British rule? Will they accord a respectful welcome to a foreign power when they see him at their door? Does the British Government think in this manner in consequence of the method in which it rules this country? Let not England distrust the natives of India, and they will be always ready to remain attached to her. If she really believes that natives are not satisfied with her, then let her use means to conciliate them. Let Government make such odious agitations as those regarding the Ilbert Bill an impossibility, remove the distinction between natives and Europeans, and teach the latter to regard the former as their equals. If the people of India are kept well pleased, the British Lion can well afford to sleep on undisturbed.

*BHARAT MIHIR*,  
March 11th, 1884.

2. The *Sahachar*, of the 12th March, says that the policy of the British Government towards the Native States is very intricate. Government

*SAHACHAR*,  
March 12th, 1884.



appoints a Resident to superintend the administration of a native State. But the Resident, forgetting the instructions of Government, tries to concentrate all power into his own hands; and instead of adviser becomes the director of the State. The prince retains independence only in name. Sir Lepel Griffin has brought some charges against these princes. But, says the writer, the princes are not to blame. It is the undue interference of the Resident that leads to mis-government in Native States.

SAKACHAR,  
March 12th, 1884.

3. The same paper says that the Khedive is entirely dependent on England. It will be impossible for England to wash its hands clean of the Egyptian difficulty after the surrender of Suakim. England will have to make war upon the Mahdi. Even the surrender of Tokar has not dispirited the Mahdi's followers.

Turkey offered to send troops to the Soudan; but she has not been allowed to do so, though the Sultan has been assured that his suzerainty over Egypt will not be destroyed. The writer says that the English policy is one which it is very difficult to understand. The world wants to know whether the Khedive is to be regarded as a tributary to the Sultan or to the Queen.

BHARAT MITRA,  
March 13th, 1884.

4. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 13th March, says that when Russia has obtained the possession of Merv in violation of previous engagements, the English should lose no time in making an advance on Herat. Their present inactivity is inexplicable.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
March 16th, 1884.

5. The *Dacca Prakāsh*, of the 16th March, says that Russia has advanced up to Merv. This will no doubt increase the power of Russia. But if the English can keep friendly relations with Cabul, and cement those relations with genuine acts of friendship, they have nothing to fear from Russia. The English should not advance to fight. They should try to organize their Empire and secure the good-will of the 250 millions of men consigned to their care by giving them their just rights. With the people of India to back it, the English Lion has nothing to fear from hundreds of Russian bears.

SURABHI,  
March 17th, 1884.

6. The *Surabhi*, of the 17th March, remarks that the indifference with which England has looked upon the conquest of Merv by the Russians—a conquest which has paved the way for an invasion of India—has filled all Europe with astonishment. Lord Kimberley recently stated in Parliament that a settlement would soon be made with Russia regarding the question of demarcation of frontiers. Now, Russian despotism and oppression are notorious. If the English Government can put a stop to its acts of high-handedness in India, and secure the attachment of the people, then India will not in all likelihood soon slip away from its hands. But this is what the English do not understand.

#### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

CHARU VARTA,  
March 10th, 1884.

7. The *Chāru Vartā*, of the 10th March, says that Lord Ripon commenced his reign by declaring his intention of doing good to the people. His declaration was followed by the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act and the introduction of two measures, viz. Self-Government and the Ilbert Bill. The object of the first was to teach self-help to the people, and that of the second to abolish race distinction to a great extent. The people have great faith in the honesty of his purpose. But he cannot carry out his object owing to the machinations of bad advisers. The writer is very sorry to notice a lack of resolution in Lord Ripon, and apprehends that the Viceroy will not be able to do anything for the natives on account of the



obstruction of European officials in India. The Self-Government scheme is very much liked by the people; but it is going to be seriously mutilated by Mr. Thompson. The writer requests Lord Ripon to repeal the Arms Act and to wipe out the memory of that disgraceful measure of the last administration.

8. The same paper observes that the Permanent Settlement simply confirmed the rights of the zemindars. It has not created the class of the zemindars.

The Rent Bill.

Though the British Government have never specifically declared what rights in the land belong to the zemindars, these rights have been settled by the decisions of the Judges. Lord Cornwallis also, in his Regulation II of the year 1793, clearly admitted that the zemindars possessed the proprietary right in the land. It transcends the abilities of the writer to understand how Mr. Ilbert can think it his duty to destroy the rights respected by Mahomedans and confirmed by the British Government in former years.

CHARU VARTA,  
March 10th, 1884.

9. The same paper disapproves the proposal to divide the district of Mymensingh into two districts, on the ground that it would lead to increase of expenditure both to Government and to zemindars. The latter will be obliged to retain in their service two sets of amla to work in the two districts.

The proposed division of Mymensingh into two districts.

CHARU VARTA.

10. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 11th March, finds no reason for enforcing the Arms Act in Bengal, the population of which are exceedingly loyal and have never been heard to take up arms against any Government. The writer thinks it strange that the loyal Bengalees should be deprived of their arms for the fault of the sepoys who mutinied. Was ever a Bengalee heard to join the mutineers? Never—then why does Government distrust Bengalees? A perfect harmony should exist between the rulers and the ruled. The prosperity of the ruled strengthens the hands of the ruler; if the subjects are well educated and warlike the king has done his duty. He has trained his subjects as he should. If he simply gives them mental education and withholds physical education from them, he has only done his duty partially. It is a matter of no importance that other Viceroys did not take steps towards the repeal of the Arms Act. But the indifference of the righteous Lord Ripon seems inexplicable.

The Arms Act.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
March 11th, 1884.

11. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 11th March, contrasts the hopes and expectations of the people of India when five months ago Lord Ripon returned to Calcutta with the disappointment and depression which they now experience when His Excellency is going to Simla. The sad fate of the Ilbert Bill has dashed all their hopes to the ground. Nor is the prospect bright in any other direction. The army is, as a career, closed to natives. The Arms Act remains as rigorous a piece of legislation as ever. Whether in Calcutta or in the mofussil, Europeans enjoy a monopoly of all high appointments. The people of India depend for everything on the favour of others.

Lord Ripon's departure for Simla.

BHARAT MIHIR,  
March 11th, 1884.

12. The same paper asks that the system of trial by jury should be extended in the cases of natives to all districts in Bengal. Lord Ripon has himself stated that it will not be possible for some time to come to separate judicial from executive work. Even if that is done, the need of introducing the system of trial by jury will not disappear. Officials in both branches of the service will continue, in spite of separation of work, to be intimate with each other, and the chances of miscarriage of justice will not diminish. There are plenty of good and educated men in all districts from whom a jury may be easily empanelled.

Extension of the jury system.

BHARAT MIHIR.



BHARAT MITRA,  
March 11th, 1884.

13. In an article dwelling on the proposal to establish a separate University for Mahomedans, the same paper makes observations similar to those noticed in paragraph 82 of our Report of the 8th March 1884.

BHARAT MITRA.

14. The same paper remarks that if Government makes a secret *Concordat* with the zemindars in the matter of the Rent Bill, it will probably lose the little respect in which it is still held by the people. No body will have anything to say if what it does is done in a public manner.

BHARAT MITRA.

15. The same paper highly commends the courtesy and toleration shewn to the opinions of the local Commissioners by Mr. Waller, the Magistrate of Mymensingh, at their recent meeting. The Editor proceeds to refer to the proposed division of Mymensingh into two districts. He is sorry he cannot approve of the proposed arrangement. His objections are based on the ground that if the head-quarters of East Mymensingh remain where they are, the proposed division will not be of any benefit to East Mymensingh; that though the changes contemplated are likely to benefit Jamalpore, and Tangail also to some extent, still on the whole Tangail will have no reason to feel gratified; that if the southern parts of Atia be transferred to the jurisdiction of Dacca landlords will be put to increased expense and trouble; and that the hardship of the inhabitants of the Dewangunge, Sherpur, and Foolpore stations will be increased.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
March 12th, 1884.

16. The *Samvād Parbhākar*, of the 12th March, remarks that the decline of native manufactures under British rule. since the East India Company first began to trade with this country. Under British rule there may have taken place real or apparent improvement in other matters, but indigenous arts have deteriorated. Foreign competition has destroyed the weaving industry. This state of things will continue until natives are given a practical and technical education, which may enable them to successfully compete with European manufacturers.

BHARAT MITRA,  
March 13th, 1884.

17. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 13th March, says that it had long entertained hopes that Government would give due prominence to Hindi. But these hopes are blasted. Government receives the people's money and does not mind what they say. They should learn self-help and not depend on Government.

RUNGPORE DIK  
PRAKASH,  
March 13th, 1884.

18. The *Rungpore Dik Prākāsh*, of the 13th March, says that the Lieutenant-Governor is going to Darjeeling this year with great *eclat*. Besides the Secretaries, many Under-Secretaries and 59 clerks will accompany him this year. Perhaps his ill-health compels him to take so many men with him. It is a good thing to enjoy all sorts of comforts at other people's expense.

RUNGPORE DIK  
PRAKASH.

19. The same paper regrets that though the civilians rarely touch native papers, still they are loud in deprecating them. The writer is confirmed in this opinion by a perusal of the Bengal Administration Report for 1882-83. It says that the native papers in the mofussil take a very wrong view of the proceedings of Government. But, asks the writer, has any vernacular paper ever written a single word against Government during all the tumultuous agitation on the Ilbert Bill? It is rather the loyal papers like the *Englishman* which counselled violent measures. The Europeans are blind to the shortcomings of their countrymen, and very fond of exaggerating the faults of the natives. The officers in the mofussil are very touchy. The slightest criticism of their proceedings exasperates them, and



they set about finding fault with the native papers. If the native papers are not allowed to write what they think, their liberties are at an end. There would have been no cause of complaint if the European officers had read the papers before passing their judgment upon them. But it is heart-rending to find that they use harsh language against these papers on the testimony of others.

20. The *Education Gazette*, of the 14th March, says that since the administration of Lord Canning the English Government has not been anxious for annexation, but has followed the policy sketched out by Sir John Malcolm, Sir Thomas Monro, and other statesmen, of preserving the Native States in tact under the British supremacy. In pursuance of that policy the Maharani of Kolhapur has been allowed to adopt a child, and as this child is no other than a descendant of the Great Sivaji, the act has filled the minds of the Marhattas with gratitude towards the English Government.

The Maharajah of Kolhapur.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
March 14th, 1884.

21. The *Alok*, of the 14th March, says that in many parts of India the people are suffering from want of food. The Government report on the subject of the famine is not wholly reliable. Those that know the ins and outs of India are thoroughly aware that India is suffering from the effects of a famine. People are seeking employment far away from their houses and homes; and among those seeking manual work are men who belong to a class unaccustomed to that sort of work. But want has compelled them to leave their home where manual labour would be degrading to them. The English rule has impoverished the people. The lower classes procure one meal a day with difficulty in ordinary times. When they cannot procure even that one meal, it becomes a famine, and their sufferings become terrible.

The impending famine.

ALOK,  
March 14th, 1884.

22. The *Murshidabad Pratinidhi*, of the 14th March, complains that the streets in the native quarters of Berhampur are not watered, and says that the burning-ghât should be removed from the thickly inhabited quarters at Khagra towards the fields beyond Gorabazar. The constables should be warned not to arrest, in expectation of bribes, people who go to the Ganges to fetch water in their brass vessel.

The Berhampur Municipality.

MURSHIDABAD  
PRATINIDHI,  
March 14th, 1884.

23. The same paper says that the English bring from their country such trifles as glasswares and hardwares, and get in exchange substantial things; so by their Indian trade they are gainers in both ways. The Indian people are such that they help the English in obtaining large profits.

English trade.

MURSHIDABAD  
PRATINIDHI.

24. The *Samvâd Purnachandrodaya*, of the 14th March, takes the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta to task for appointing a Health Officer to the Corporation on the high salary of Rs. 1,250 to Rs. 1,500.

A health officer for Calcutta.

SAMVAD PURNA-  
CHANDRODAYA,  
March 14th, 1884.

25. The *Pratikâr*, of the 14th March, is glad to be able to write in terms of praise of Mr. Beames, the Deputy Magistrate of Murshidabad, the more so as the Editor has had frequently to take him to task for his illegal acts. On the occasion of his recent tour through the interior of the district, Mr. Beames disposed of the case of a poor woman who had been turned out of home by her cruel husband with such promptitude that everybody was pleased with him.

Mr. Beames.

PRATIKAR,  
March 14th, 1884.

26. The same paper complains that the City of Murshidabad abounds in dense jungle, and that the Municipal Commissioners are indifferent to the matter.

Jungle in Murshidabad.

PRATIKAR.



SANJIVANI,  
March 15th, 1884.

27. The *Sanjivani*, of the 15th March, is glad to learn that the Government of India has asked the sanction of the Secretary of State towards the foundation of six scholarships to enable the natives of India to prosecute their studies in England. If the scholarships be granted for the study of manufactures and machinery, they will serve a very useful purpose.

India Government scholarships.

SANJIVANI.

28. The same paper is glad to hear that the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality have made a rule to the effect that none but graduates will be entitled to appointments under the municipality carrying a salary of more than Rs. 50, and none but under-graduates will be entitled to appointments carrying a salary above Rs. 20 and below Rs. 50.

Employment under the Calcutta Municipality.

SANJIVANI.

29. The same paper has the following:—"Alas! how worthless are we become. The Lieutenant-Governor will leave for Chittagong on the 17th of March. Attempts are being made to erect triumphal gates and to hoist banners of high achievement in his honour. The country is ruined and evil-doers are encouraged by pompous exhibitions in honour of him whom the heart detests. Every one should be honoured according to his worth. His Honor is doing everything in his power to sprinkle salt on our sores without lending a ear to our complaints—and we should behave with him in the same way, otherwise how is he to understand our displeasure?"

Mr. Thompson.

SANJIVANI.

30. The same paper is sorry to learn that the office of the Commissary-General will be located permanently at Simla. This will be very hard for the poor native clerks of that office. They will have to pass the winter at Simla. The English officers will be allowed to draw their Simla allowance. Have the eyes of Lord Ripon become jaundiced by his association with Anglo-Indians? Otherwise why should the revenues of India be allowed to be wasted in this way during his administration?

The office of the Commissary-General.

SANJIVANI.

31. The same paper notices that Mr. A. B. Miller has been appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. This gentleman brought the Anglo-Indian Defence Association into existence with a view to offer the stoutest resistance to the Ilbert Bill in conjunction with Mr. Keswick. Is he taken into the Legislative Council in consideration of these services? The people are daily being struck dumb at the measures of Mr. Thompson. He is surrounding himself with notorious characters. Mr. Staley of Dacca, labouring under a dread of boys, has been made Under-Secretary. The fame of Mr. Thompson will be complete if by bringing some more such personages he can send away the few good men from the Secretariat.

Mr. A. B. Miller.

SANJIVANI.

32. The same paper is surprised to find that Mr. Joubert is bold enough to suppress the truth in a public speech. He has said that the Government of India has not contributed a pice towards the Exhibition. But he did not say a word about the lakh of rupees spent by the Government of Bengal. The Exhibition would have been impossible without the co-operation of Government. Hundreds of Jouberts would not have been able to make the Exhibition a success. Mr. Joubert says that he has sustained a heavy loss; but he has himself to thank for it. In the Kingdom of God none can profit by unjust action.

Mr. Joubert.

SANJIVANI.

33. The same paper complains that to through trains from Calcutta to Delhi one intermediate carriage only is generally attached. Very often this carriage becomes fearfully overcrowded. The Railway authorities completely neglect the comforts of the third class passengers from whom they derive the

Railway complaints.



largest profit. The writer proposes that clever native Travelling Superintendents should be employed in each train to see that no more than the specified number of passengers are allowed to enter a third class compartment under any circumstances. If there be a very large number of passengers, they should be put in in the intermediate or in the second class carriages. The people should not be made to suffer because the Railway Company cannot keep a large supply of carriages.

34. The same paper has an article headed "Reproach to Government." We give a translation of the article below :—

The stain on British rule.

SANJIVANI  
March 15th, 1894.

"We can say for certain that, unless the way in which India has been hitherto governed be improved in a very short time, seeds of discontent will spread in all quarters. A foreign Government with discontented subjects does not augur well. We have seen many acts of oppression on the part of European officials. The people of India are men : how long can they bear all this oppression? Had we known that oppression would be followed by punishment, we would never have been so much discontented. Since the time Her Majesty took the Government of India into her hands, many Governors-General and Lieutenant-Governors have made their appearance. But has anybody ever heard that high-handed officials are ever adequately punished? Mr. Kirkwood's oppression goes unpunished. Mr. D'Oyly turned out a dog upon a man with impunity. Mr. Sharp put a large number of men into custody, and he was not punished. How many men of this class shall we name? There would not be space in the newspaper for all their names. The delinquents, instead of getting punishment, are advanced in proportion to their delinquency. Mr. Thompson beats all hollow. Officers become his favourites and receive high appointments in proportion to their opposition to the natives. The Revd. Mr. Finter, a clergyman, abused the natives of India at Mr. Branson's meeting at the Town Hall, forgetting Jesus Christ's preaching of equality, and in reward for his services he received the favour of Government. Mr. Maguire of Chittagong punished some boys without any cause, and he was transferred to Alipore, where he has obtained the power of summary trial. Mr. Staley punished some boys at Dacca and he was made a Secretary to the ruler of Bengal and brought to Calcutta. Mr. Miller showed the last extremity of his hatred to the natives of Bengal in his criticism on the Ilbert Bill, and he has become a member of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* who, by sacrificing truth, put a stain on the fair fame of the English nation, is the right hand of the ruler of Bengal. How long shall we continue the list of men of this class? From our experience of these untoward events, a firm belief has spring up in our minds that India can expect no good without the abolition of the Civil Service. There is no chance of diminishing oppression without crushing the Civilian party. Until the Civil Service can be abolished, an attempt should be made to prevent Civilians obtaining Lieutenant-Governorships. Experience has taught us that, even if the worst man of England comes out, he will make a better ruler than a Civilian. Lord Lytton is an example of this. There is no doubt that he was not a good man. But he gradually lost the few good qualities of which he gave an indication immediately after his arrival, through the machinations of Indian Civilians. The Civilians form such a beurocracy that they never think of anybody's comforts except their own, and when one is in fault all of them are anxious to hide it. Unless the nest of these Civilians be broken, India will never prosper, and the foundations of the British Empire will be shaken. When their conspiracy can bewilder the intellect of such a man as Lord Ripon, it is simply irresistible to other men. Here is this Lord Ripon, our ruler. Even during his administration the Civilians have done such unjust acts that our hearts experience an excruciating pain at the recollection of them. Lord Ripon could not punish



"even one of them. Even the god of heaven, which is surrounded by Civilians, has no power to punish the officials whose delinquency is seen with his own eyes. So the Civilians are the enemies of the people. The Civilians come to this country at an immature age—an age when the care of the teacher should correct the evil tendencies in young men—and at once become the rulers of lakhs of people. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that they should lose all manly qualities. Our political associations should try at the risk of their lives to get the Civil Service abolished. As long as one Civilian will sit in judgment upon another, the evil days of India will not come to an end.

"It is impossible to get high-handed Civilians punished in India. Is there any way of getting them punished in England? None. The last appeal in an Indian case lies to the India Council; but that Council is composed of men who, either as Civilians, have done all sorts of wrongs, or, as military men, have contracted the imperious disposition of tyrants. Such is the misfortune of India that her people have to come to the oppressors for justice. The 15 members of the India Council are all old officials from India. It is impossible to adopt an improved method of administration for India as long as these men remain in power. Here is an illustration. One of the cardinal points of Lord Ripon's scheme of Local Self-Government was that the Magistrate should not be the President of the Board. Mr. Thompson framed his Self-Government Bill on this principle. But Sir Ashley Eden had a predilection for Magistrates. He is now in the India Council. It is perhaps through his advice that the Secretary of State has insisted on the Magistrate being the President of the District Boards. Thus, see, the bad advice of one single individual has vitiated the cardinal principle of the Bill. With these Civilian evil advisers, who is there that can improve the constitution of India? The Governors-General in this country are surrounded by Civilians. The Secretary of State in England is led astray by the advice of Civilians. The British Empire can only be made lasting in India by abolishing the Civil Service, the India Council, and all the legislative assemblies of the different Governments in India, which are so injurious to India, and by retaining the services of the Secretary of State with an assistant, and by introducing the representative system of Government with one ruler at the head of affairs. Russia is advancing towards India with rapid strides and with her tongue hanging out. At this moment he who by establishing representative government mixes up the interests of the people of India and of the British Government together acts as a great Statesman. We know that there is no way of saving India except by means of England. But there are tens of millions of illiterate men who have not seen an Englishman, except in his fierce mood, and who are sure to rise to a man at the advent of Russia. This is not a state of security. So measures should be adopted to secure the attachment of the people of India to the British Government. There is not the least doubt that India will be in a most wretched plight if Russia enters it. Uncivilised Central Asia may become happy under the half-civilized rule of Russia. But we shall never be happy under her stern rule. The English rule has many shortcomings. We are discontented with the present system of administration, still we will, at the risk of our lives, try to obstruct the progress of Russia. But if representative government be established in India, the people of India, we can certainly affirm, will be attached to England, and hundreds of Russias will not be able to conquer India, even by constantly pouring troops into it."

URDU GUIDE,  
March 15th, 1884.

35. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 15th March, says that the Mahomedan Association has sent a memorial to Government suggesting certain changes. The writer requests Government to adopt them, for without them the Mahomedan population of Bengal will be at a great disadvantage as regards their municipal

The Bengal Municipalities Bill.

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rights. The Mahomedans are very poor. There are few well-to-do men amongst them. If they again cannot get themselves into municipal committees, the Mahomedan community will go wholly unrepresented in them. The writer, therefore, requests that a clause be introduced in the Municipal Bill, which will enable at least one or two Mahomedans to have seats in each Municipal Committee.

36. The same paper says that the budget has been out, but it is a matter of great regret that the Government has made no arrangement to abolish the

The Budget.

License tax, as also to better the prospects of the Subordinate Executive Service.

37. The *Bangabási*, of the 15th March, notices that a beardless Bengali youth wanted to turn away by force a passenger from a railway carriage at the Barripur

Railway oppression.

station of the Calcutta S. E. S. Railway.

Baboo Radhanath Raya, the Joint-Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, says that the first thing to be observed in a railway carriage is oppression. On a recent occasion a few Mahratta Brahmins got into a third class compartment where a Eurasian was sitting: that compartment was not set apart for Europeans only. But a fierce-looking Eurasian came in and dragged them out. The Brahmins had their families with them. They were greatly annoyed, but they knew not why.

38. The same paper is glad to learn that the Maharajah of Doomraon intends to open a model farm for the benefit of his tenants. The writer hopes that a distinguished Bengali student of the Cirencester College should be appointed to have charge of the farm.

Model farm at Doomraon.

39. The *Sulabh Samáchar*, of the 15th March, says that the attitude assumed by the Lieutenant-Governor and the officials towards the Ilbert Bill made it im-

The Native Papers.

possible for the vernacular papers to praise them. His Honor has said very hard things of these papers. The writer does not deny the truth of all the accusations brought by His Honor against native papers, but says that during the year under review the papers were very loyal—loyal to the Queen, loyal to the Government of India, and loyal to the Viceroy. Never since vernacular papers came into existence was their tone and spirit so intensely loyal. Lord Ripon gained the hearts of all, high and low, by the introduction of the Self-Government scheme and of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill. No one can say that any paper ever was disloyal. But it must be admitted that His Honor and his subordinates having opposed the views of the Supreme Government, the native papers could not approve of their conduct. Some of the Editors indeed said very hard things of them. His Honor and his subordinates, indeed, showed a very bad example to the native papers. However, the Ilbert Bill has been settled, and the writer hopes that peace will be re-established between His Honor and the native papers.

40. The *Halisahar Prakáshiká*, of the 15th March, gives a brief account of Mr. Jarbo's cruel conduct towards the tiger-killer, Fakir Shakh, at Panchberria

The high-handedness of Europeans.

in Nuddea, and says that the high-handedness of white men has become intolerable in Bengal. Not a day passes without some one or other of such acts of oppression being brought to the notice of the public. But the Government turns a deaf ear to all the complaints of the people on this head. These acts of cruelty and oppression have become so frequent that it is impossible to think that there is a Government. The people think that there is no difference between the present rule of the civilised English and the past rule of uncivilised Mahomedans.

URDU GUIDE,  
March 15th, 1884.

BANGABASI,  
March 15th, 1884.

BANGABASI.

SULABH SAMÁCHAR,  
March 15th, 1884.

HALISAHAR  
PRAKASHIKA,  
March 15th, 1884.



HALISAHAR  
PRAKASHIKA.  
March 15th, 1884.

41. The same paper says that, if the Government had intended to do justice in dispensing its patronage, the higher appointments could not have been monopolised by Europeans. Government is surely doing injustice to the worthy natives who receive their education in England. Frequent failures of justice are the consequence of entrusting the administration of justice to foreigners. If natives are appointed Judges, the work will be done cheaper and justice will be better administered.

Employment of natives.

HALISAHAR  
PRAKASHIKA.

42. The same paper complains that the sojournings in the hills of the higher officials of Government has become a permanent institution. The unrepresented tax-payers of India have to pay heavily for the comforts and ease of their rulers.

Sojournings in the hills.

UCHIT VAKTA,  
March 15th, 1884.

43. The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 15th March, says that the financial position of the Government of India is very deplorable, and that the only means of strengthening it is to appoint natives more largely to the public service. Had Government followed the wise policy of encouraging cheap indigenous talent, the finances would never have been so greatly strained. But it is not yet too late to do this.

The finances of India.

PRABHATI,  
March 15th, 1884.

44. The *Prabhátí*, of the 15th March, regrets to notice that Government has issued orders for the permanent stationing of the Commissary-General's Office at Simla. This will prove very hard upon the many Bengali clerks employed in that office.

The Commissary-General's Office.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
March 15th, 1884.

45. Referring to the proposal made by Lord Ripon on the occasion of the closing of the International Exhibition that the permanent Art Museum to be established on the grounds of the Exhibition should be named after Mr. Thompson, the *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 15th March, regrets its inability to support the idea. Although Mr. Thompson is one of the principal promoters of the Exhibition, still he has not yet done anything for which the people should cherish his name; nay, on the other hand, he has by the part he took in the Ilbert Bill controversy forfeited their respect. Lord Ripon may treat him in a generous manner, but the people are not prepared to cherish the name of one who does not desire their welfare. The Editor condemns the wasteful expenditure of seventy thousand rupees from the revenues of Bengal on the refreshment rooms on the Maidan, which were used by few, and which have been sold for three or four thousand rupees.

The Exhibition.

GRAMVARTA  
PRAKASHIKA,  
March 15th, 1884.

46. The *Grámvartá Prakáshiká*, of the 15th March, asks what have the people of India learnt from the Exhibition? They have learnt this, that if native manufactures are given proper encouragement, the people of India may cease to look to England for the supply of some of their most necessary articles. The Editor exhorts his fellow countrymen to bring out cloth-mills from England and establish them in India.

The Exhibition.

GRAMVARTA  
PRAKASHIKA.

47. The same paper contains an article headed "What are our grievances"? The Editor dwells on the fact of the political subjection of the people of India, and remarks that long subjection to foreign rule has destroyed all their manly virtues. What could be a greater matter for sorrow than that the people of India, once rich in the possession of every worldly advantage, should now become beggars? They reached the lowest depths of degradation and misery towards the close of Mahomedan rule. In an auspicious moment the shadow of England fell on India, and the liberty-loving British Lion took the reins of Government in its own hands. What had never been expected

Political subjection of the Indians.



before now came to be accomplished. Education, civilization and manliness are again slowly but surely reappearing in society which is gradually growing stronger. For this the people of India will always remain grateful to England. But though there is hope of many good things returning which the people formerly possessed, still that most valuable possession—independence—it is to be feared will not return. Of course the writer does not value revolutionary license as liberty. Liberty, according to him, consists in personal and political independence, and national advancement, such as existed in ancient India and now exists in England. The people of India beg this liberty of the liberty-loving British nation. There are education, morality, good administration and justice under British rule, but liberty, as indicated above, is wanting. The distinction of race has not yet ceased to exist. The native of India does not enjoy full liberty in the use of arms, in commerce, in the public service, or in the army. The writer asks that natives should be more extensively employed in the public service, and that native arts and native commerce should be protected.

48. The same paper thanks Government for expressing its sympathy with the malaria-stricken in the Nuddea district in the last Bengal Administration Report. If, remarks the writer, Government really feels for the afflicted, it should take prompt measures to supply the inhabitants of Nuddea with pure drinking water. The work of reclaiming the silted up bed of the Anjana should be at once taken in hand.

GRAMVARTA  
PRAKASHIKA.  
March 15th, 1884.

49. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 16th March, complains that the merchants and manufacturers of England are a class who will never be satisfied. With the abolition of the cotton duties the price of piece-goods has not been reduced as was expected, but on the other hand worse goods are now passed off under the old marks. The new cloths are not so durable as the old cloths were. The measurement marked on the piece is in many instances two or three yards above the actual measurement. Government should not remain idle; it should try its best to put a stop to these barefaced frauds.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
March 16th, 1884.

50. The *Sādhārani*, of the 16th March, contains an article on Lord Ripon, of which the following is a translation:—  
Day before yesterday Lord Ripon left Calcutta for Simla. The day on which he came to Calcutta from the North-West was a day, and this is a day on which he goes away. How largely people's minds have changed. We feel deep sorrow for Lord Ripon when we think of the vast concourse of people, the extraordinary demonstrations, the flying banners, the musical flourishes, and the showering of flowers of that day, and the inert, motionless, and despondent attitude of to-day.

SADHARANI,  
March 16th, 1884.

The English are a people deeply fond of their own countrymen. This fondness for their own countrymen, and the desire for the acquisition of wealth, have made Englishmen a principal nation on the earth. In the slip Lord Ripon has made, Lord Ripon's fondness for his countrymen appears most conspicuous. The Englishism of the Englishman is indeed maintained. The Englishism is indeed maintained, but a strong blow has been struck at his Riponness. This it is which grieves us most. We are now in the sad plight in which it is only left to us to exclaim—say, Oh! mother goddess, where shall we stand?

The day and the night, the bright fortnight and the dark fortnight, light and darkness, Rama and Ravan, Judhithir and Duryodhan, Akbar and Aurungzebe, it is such inconsistencies as these that make up the poetry and the history of life. It is natural that the darkness should predominate under a merchant ruler or sovereign of a different religion, and, as a matter of fact, that has been the case. However liberal the English Sovereign



may exhibit himself, and whatever the amount of civilization he may introduce, whether he kindles the torch of high education or dazzles the eye with the lightning glare of railway and telegraph, there is no doubt that, day after day, we are becoming more and more enveloped in darkness. The handicrafts of the country are disappearing. Trade is passing into the hands of foreigners. The cattle gradually reduced to bone and skin are failing to supply milk. Men are becoming weak in body and feeble in spirit, and severe diseases are gradually extending their empire. We are in consequence sinking from darkness into greater darkness. In Lord Lytton's time, this darkness became thickest. Vast sums of India's money were wasted in unnecessary wars. The Arms Act and the Act for gagging the Press were suddenly put into force. Men became panic-struck and stupified. The night is naturally melancholy, and the night is dreadful when the moon is not in the sky, and there was added to all that the wild dance of the spectre, accompanied with ghostly laughter. Consequently all men felt startled and panic-struck, and, as if stupified, began to take the name of the Great God. They cried, shall not this dreadful night pass away?

It was at this time that the benign appearance of Lord Ripon flashed before the eyes of the Indians like the appearance of a man-god. He stopped the waste of money for the Cabul war, repealed the severe law relating to the printing press, cheapened salt—the all-in-all of the poor, released Amir Khan and others who had been unjustly transported, and unfurled in the sky with his own hand the bright banner of self-government. The Indian's fears were allayed : he bowed reverentially and struck up auspicious music in a strain of triumph, proclaiming Lord Ripon as the liberator of India.

People at that time were impatient for liberation, and therefore ready to believe the smallest promise in that direction. Consequently Lord Ripon being really a man with a wide heart, they began to love him, their friend in danger, as they would love their parents, revered him as they would revere their spiritual guide, and believed in him as the god incarnate in the Kali Yuga. They thought that India's dark night would now give place to day, and that a new epoch would commence. Though a foreigner and an alien in religion, Lord Ripon began to appear as the stay and the asylum of the Indian.

After that Lord Ripon made a mistake by listening to the counsels of the English and the Feringhee. Through the fondness for his own countrymen, inherent in the Englishman, he counted one thousand Englishmen as equal to a thousand lakh of Indians, endeavoured out of the nobleness of his nature to satisfy both parties, and thus, with the mistake he made, he fell from his high position. His divinity passed away : he ceased to be god incarnate. There remains for our lot the Ravan of the Ramayan, bright and conspicuous—we see Rama no more ; Aurungzebe on all sides, we find no Akbar ; our hopes and aspirations are dissolving and melting away, our hearts are breaking and everything around us is whirling in hellish darkness. The prop on which we had leant is giving way, our shelter is receding from us. Say, Goddess mother, where shall we stand ?

Will you, Lord Ripon, mustering your courage, come forward once with assuring words and vindicate your own character, maintain the Englishman's glory, and save our honour by rescuing the Indian from the hands of wrongdoing and injustice ?

51. The same paper remarks that it would be well if natives could form a Joint Stock Company and open a shop in Chowringhee, near the Exhibition grounds, for the sale of the finer Indian manufactures. It is believed that there exists a great demand for such articles.

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52. The same paper remarks, that it appears from the recently published financial statement, that but for the fact of a new Finance Minister having taken

The Financial Statement.

charge of the finances in the middle of the year, and of the decrease in the opium revenue, some slight reduction would have been made in the License Tax and the Court Fees. The Editor does not ask Government to reduce the License Tax, but there can be no doubt as to the necessity that is becoming patent of reducing the Court Fees. It is to be hoped that no such objections will be raised in this matter next year.

53. The *Samaya*, of the 17th March, contains an article in which the Editor discusses the various proposals that have been made from time to time to raise

The depreciation of the rupee.

the value of the rupee. The conclusion at which the writer has arrived is that the Government should reduce its expenditure, and gradually begin to discharge all its debts in silver. Its revenue is collected in silver, and its expenditure also should be incurred in silver.

54. The following is a translation of an editorial paragraph in the same paper:—Perhaps nobody has yet forgotten

Mr. Staley, Joint-Magistrate of Dacca.

Mr. Staley, the Joint-Magistrate of Dacca.

It was he who passed the sentence of flogging on the Dacca students, and whose action was commended in a resolution by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Recently he has been appointed by the great Mr. Thompson Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal. It is difficult to see of what disposition Mr. Thompson is. He has granted promotion to Mr. Staley with whom everybody in the country is displeased. A little before this the notorious Mr. McGuire of Chittagong was transferred to Alipore. We ask, is the guiding principle of Mr. Thompson's administration to be found in the fact that an officer will be promoted in proportion as he harasses natives? This state of things will continue so long as Lieutenant-Governors are selected from the ranks of the Civilians. We were glad to hear the news of Mr. Thompson's approaching departure for England. But unfortunately he has not been able to part with us. We earnestly implore the Viceroy to deliver us from the hands of an old and inefficient ruler. As the cat cannot give up the use of animal food, and the tiger cannot overcome its habit of killing animals, so man cannot change his nature. At the time of the Ilbert Bill, Mr. Thompson showed everybody his nature and mental disposition. It is no wonder that all his acts should proceed from the same dreadful disposition. He has served for nearly 30 years in India, and is therefore entitled to pension. All Bengal heartily prays that he may take pension and spend his remaining days happily in his native land.

SAMAYA.

55. The *Som Prakash*, of the 17th March, publishes its fourth article on the Sonarpore police. The Editor remarks that, though the inefficiency of the Sonarpore police has been shown in various ways, it is a

The inefficiency of the Sonarpore Police.

matter of wonder that the authorities of the police have not yet ordered a second investigation to be made into the murder committed at Changripotah. To act on the opinion of one individual is not only opposed to the practice of Government, but to the dictates of prudence also. The mother of the deceased has repeatedly asked for a fresh enquiry, and the great majority of the inhabitants of the village firmly believe that a fresh enquiry would reveal many secrets. The Assistant Superintendent of Police indeed recently visited the scene of murder, but he did not seem to take any action. It is really a matter of shame that the authorities of the police are seeking to hush up the case. Is not this a reproach to the British administration? Has the Sonarpore Police endeavoured to ascertain who were the enemies of the deceased, and why they were enemies? The Editor concludes by asking

SADHARANI,  
March 16th, 1884.

SAMAYA,  
March 17th, 1884.

SOM PRAKASH,  
March 17th, 1884.



that the officers of the Sonarpore Police, some of whom have been long in that locality, should be transferred therefrom.

SOM PRAKASH,  
March 17th, 1884.

56. The same paper refers to the proposal recently made in Parliament to bring Indian affairs under the direct control of that great assembly. The Editor does not believe that to remove all defects in the

Parliament and the Government of India. Indian administration it will be merely necessary to vest Parliament with direct powers of control over it. In the days of the East India Company the Civil Servants were extremely high-handed, but the Board of Directors always laboured to hold them in check. The Board of Control was created, but the Civil Servants continued to act recklessly, stringent laws and Parliamentary control notwithstanding. Until those who are entrusted with the duty of administering the laws become really good men, the desired result will not follow. In the present state of things direct parliamentary control will not prove of any benefit. The rulers of India are members of Parliament. The Ministry also are there: why, then, are not affairs conducted properly? There will be no change for the better so long as Europeans continue to be animated by a love and sympathy for their own countrymen. Direct parliamentary control will be beneficial only when natives of India have seats in Parliament. Every effort should be directed to bring about that result.

SURABHI,  
March 17th, 1884.

57. The *Surabhi*, of the 17th March, says that Lord Ripon has sent to the Secretary of State for India a despatch relating to affairs in Hyderabad, in which it is stated that, in His Excellency's opinion, neither Mr. Cordery, the Resident, nor Major Trevor is in any way to blame. But until they can satisfactorily rebut the charges brought against them by the *Statesman*, who will believe in their innocence? It would be well if Lord Ripon let the public know the evidence on which he has pronounced them innocent. Otherwise the conviction will become strong in the public mind that Lord Ripon has in this matter laid himself open to the charge of partiality.

SURABHI.

58. The same paper says that officials who are bitterly opposed to natives and to their advancement are precisely those who are Mr. Thompson's favourites.

Mr. Thompson's unpopular acts. This was strikingly shown on a former occasion, and has been again shown recently in two instances. Mr. A. B. Miller strenuously opposed the Ilbert Bill during the agitation regarding that measure, and, enlisting himself as a member of the European Defence Association, laboured assiduously to promote its objects. Of course the Lieutenant-Governor could not help rewarding a person who was able to oppose the Ilbert Bill, and to stand up against the advancement of natives, consequently he has appointed Mr. Miller a member of his own Council. The person in whose place Mr. Miller has been appointed was a merchant, and sat in the Legislative Council as a representative of the mercantile community. Mr. Miller is not a merchant, nor does he possess the knowledge of the condition of Bengal which it is necessary for a member of the Legislative Council to possess. Then for what merit of his has he been appointed to the Legislative Council? Will the Lieutenant-Governor vouchsafe a reply? Another proof of the Lieutenant-Governor's fondness for officers hostile to natives is furnished by the appointment as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal of Mr. Staley, the Magistrate who unjustly punished the Dacca students. The Judge who, by inflicting unduly severe punishment for a trivial offence, brings disgrace upon the judgment seat, deserves to be divested of his judicial powers—at least to be degraded—but instead of doing this Mr. Thompson has, on the contrary, granted him promotion, so just is our Lieutenant-Governor and so devoted a Christian he is. The people are coming gradually to know how deep is Mr. Thompson's hostility to

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natives. By not granting his prayer when he expressed his desire to resign Lord Ripon has reaped the curses of seventy millions of people.

59. The same paper says that, as soon as any instance of official high-handedness is noticed in any newspaper, it behoves Government to immediately make

Mr. Bazlul Karim.

an enquiry into the matter. It is no wonder that this obvious duty is neglected under the administration of Mr. Thompson. The *Medini* repeatedly wrote regarding the high-handed proceedings of Mr. Bazlul Karim, the Deputy Magistrate of Ghattal, but Government took no notice of all this, but as soon as the matter was noticed in the columns of the *Bengali*, the Lieutenant-Governor ordered an enquiry.

60. The same paper thanks Professor Monier Williams for his successful efforts to persuade the Indian Government to found six scholarships to enable Indian lads to proceed to England and there prosecute their studies at the Oxford Indian Institute.

Professor Monier Williams' Oxford Institute.

61. The same paper complains that the local authorities of Midnapore and Hooghly have issued orders to the local police to keep an eye on the movements of a

A political sanyasi.

Bengali *Sanyasi*, who goes about the country addressing the masses on political subjects. The result of this has been that this inoffensive man is being harassed by the police. Why should this be the case? He does not make any seditious speeches, or say anything against the British Government. Why then is he molested in his work?

62. The same paper says that it has been repeatedly pointed out in these columns that the European Defence Association is bitterly opposed to the political

The European Defence Association.

advancement of natives. The truth of this remark has been already illustrated. The sad fate of the Ilbert Bill is wholly due to that Association. When the *Concordat* regarding that measure was passed into law, it was pointed out that neither Government nor the people would gain anything by it, but that the only gainers were the Anglo-Indians. Nobody will deny that Lord Ripon was wrong in holding that all parties were equally gainers by that measure. The Anglo-Indians are now making a parade of their victory, and dwelling on the advantages they have secured. What they are saying is true. This is precisely what was said by the people before the *Concordat* was confirmed, but Lord Ripon was not then able to understand it, or affected not to understand it. What is done is done; but means should be used to prevent further mischief in the future. The Anglo-Indians now plainly say that, standing on the right and the superiority accorded to them by the *Concordat*, they must now demand that Government should modify its policy of gradually excluding Europeans from all high public appointments in this country. It is a fact that the number of high appointments which have been up to this time conferred upon natives is not even a hundredth part of those enjoyed by Europeans. And yet Anglo-Indians are anxious to tie down the hands of Government in this matter. It is therefore clear that in future these men will create new difficulties in the path of Government. They will henceforth use all their energies to put down the weak native of India. The people therefore of this country should use means to thwart this opposition. They should learn to make successful political agitations, and to secure friends among the English people and in Parliament.

63. Referring to the object of the newly established Indian Constitutional Association, the same paper says that it is idle for the zemindars to expect that they will be able to preserve intact their rights and privileges for all time. The Editor hopes that the zemindars will act in a less selfish spirit.

The Indian Constitutional Association.

SURABHI,  
March 17th, 1884.

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SURABHI,  
March 17th, 1884.

64. A correspondent of the same paper remarks that the Bengal Tenancy Bill contains certain provisions which are opposed to the existing laws and customs

of the country. These, such as the provisions regarding free sale and compensation for improvements, owe their origin to the Irish Land Law and to the brains of certain one-sided and overzealous officials, and if adopted will prove the ruin of the ryots. The free sale of holdings is not suited to the present circumstances of the country. If this provision comes into operation, ryots will soon lose their lands and become impoverished.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
March 17th, 1884.

65. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Navavibhakar*, of the 17th March, on the state of Mahomedan education in Bengal:—

Education of Mahomedans in Bengal.

The English have never been unmindful of the interests of Mahomedan education. When the Madrasa College was established in Calcutta by Warren Hastings in 1782, the attention of Englishmen had not been at all drawn to the subject of the education of Hindus. The English have not thought of the interests of any other people in the manner in which they have thought, and have been compelled to think, of the interests of Mahomedans. Whether or not it is incumbent upon Government to think for the Mahomedans is not at present a matter for consideration. That the Mahomedans cannot run in the race of education as fast as the Hindus is their own fault, and not either of Englishmen or of Hindus. There is no *nawabi* or *padshahi* road to learning: every one must enter by the door of the alphabet.

There are many obstacles which impede the progress of Mahomedan education. Their national pride, the recollection that they once belonged to the ruling caste, and their religious bigotry and intolerance are the chief obstacles. That they are not able to compete as successfully as Hindus in the matter of Western education is their own fault. Government favours them as much as is desirable. Mahomedan pupils have to pay only one-third of the schooling fees paid by Hindu pupils. This arrangement has been in force since 1871. Has such favour been ever shown to the Hindus? In spite of this and other advantages, Mahomedan pupils, owing to religious bigotry on the part of their parents, are not making sufficient progress. Nevertheless the state of Mahomedan education in Bengal is not bad. Out of the total number of eleven hundred thousand boys in the schools and colleges in these provinces in 1881-82, the number of Mahomedan pupils was two hundred and seventy thousand; or in other words, more than 25 per cent. of the whole school-going population. Considering that the Hindu population in Bengal is more than three times the Mahomedan population, the figures given above do not show that Mahomedan education in these provinces is in a very backward condition. Primary as well as secondary education is going on satisfactorily. This, however, cannot be said of high education. For that state of things the Mahomedans themselves are responsible. The discontent of the Mahomedans in Bengal in connection with this matter is not therefore justifiable. The Mahomedans in Bombay, Madras, and other provinces are not so unreasonable, and no Provincial Government is prepared to make a separate provision for their education. Nor are true friends of Mahomedans anxious to have this made. It is not therefore clear why persons like Mr. H. Wilfrid Blunt, who wish well of that people, are anxious to see separate universities established for their benefit.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

66. We extract the following observations from an article in the same paper, headed the "Note of triumph sounded by Anglo-Indians." The Anglo-Indian Defence Association has addressed a circular to its friends and supporters which has been published in the *Pioneer* newspaper. In this

The European Defence Association.

Indian Defence Association has addressed a circular to its friends and supporters which has been published in the *Pioneer* newspaper. In this

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document the Association triumphantly refers to its victory in the matter of the Ilbert Bill—a victory which has secured Anglo-Indians the right of trial by jury; expresses its determination to fight for the maintenance of other rights and privileges which are enjoyed by Europeans in India, and dwells on the need of concerted action on their part. What Englishmen say they do. The Anglo-Indian Defence Association is now going to be an *Offence* Association. The Government of India thought that Anglo-Indians would not make further agitations, and that after a few days everything would be quiet. It was a mistake to think so. That result would perhaps have followed if the Ilbert Bill had been passed into law, unmodified. When the cat has seized one fish, it will not remain content, but will advance by force or fraud. The cat has grown more courageous, and the cat's power has now become the lion's power. The Association plainly says that the Act passed by Government will become a dead letter. The local Government will be compelled to keep District Magistrates bound hand and foot! Is not this a bold assertion? How great is the harm done by Lord Ripon! Have all the hopes and expectations of the people been then dashed to the ground? The Anglo-Indians themselves say that but for the provisions regarding the trial by jury, the Ilbert Bill would have certainly become law without undergoing any modifications, and that the people of India would have gained one of their objects. Everybody has now come to perceive that through fear of Anglo-Indians, Lord Ripon has hesitated to do his duty. They have perceived the weakness of Lord Ripon's Government, and are on the look out for weak places to which they can direct their attacks with vigour. The Government of India will gradually find itself in a position of difficulty. There is considerable astuteness in the ranks of Anglo-Indians. The civilians, upon whom Government placed its reliance, are the spies of the enemy. Government will not any longer be able to act with courage in any matter, nor can it now be expected that it will be able to act while keeping its deliberations secret. There are spies of the enemy within the house and in the Council Chamber, and thus all the deliberations of Government will be made known. The Anglo-Indian Defence Association is proclaiming its victory, and the Anglo-Indians are day and night in arms. The Government of India has laid the axe at its own feet. In the expectation of peace it has paved the way for disquiet. Well, if Lord Ripon has courage, let him extend the system of trial by jury to the cases of natives also. If he can do this, his courage will become patent, but the Anglo-Indians will then rend the skies with their outcries. The Defence Association, which had taken up arms in the interests of European offenders, will then turn round, and as an *Offence* Association gird up its loins to injure the native offenders. The fear lest European plaintiffs be prevented from unjustly taking their revenge, lest the power of European Magistrates be curtailed, will again lead the *Offence* Association to raise an outcry. Whether or not it will do so can be easily tested. Let the Government of India propose to repeal the Arms Act, and the *Offence* Association will immediately raise an outcry.

67. The same paper in another article remarks that the people of India should now make preparations for self-defence. It is high time they roused themselves from the slumber of ages. They have their associations. The British Indian and the Indian Associations, the newly established Indian Union, the Landholders' Associations in Behar and Dacca, the Talukdars' Association in Oudh, the Anjumani Punjab in Lahore, the Puna Sarvajanik Sabha and similar bodies in Bombay and Madras are surely collectively able to cope with the European *Offence* Association. If they cannot do this, ought not the people then hang themselves in shame?

What natives should do.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
March 17th, 1884.



NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
March 17th, 1884.

68. In reviewing the recently published financial statement, the same paper says that the license tax is really a lucky tax. Nothing can do it any harm.

Sir A. Colvin's first budget.

The salt duties have been reduced, the import duties have been repealed, but the license tax remains intact. It was expected that something would be done in the matter of the court fees, but even here there has been disappointment. This year also the public have been, as in former years, beguiled on the plea of a decrease in the opium revenue. The question of the license tax and the court fees has been postponed for consideration till the millennium. It is, however, clear that before next year, in spite of the protests of Government, the people of India will be saddled with additional debt for the purpose of extending railways at the instance of European merchants. No protests or remonstrances will be listened to. To keep the European merchant in good humour, Government will be compelled, in order to be able to extend railways, to have recourse to additional taxation, and no question will then arise of decreased opium revenue or increase in expenditure. All these difficulties present themselves for consideration, it would seem, only when there is any demand for the repeal of the license tax or reduction of the court fees. It is not clear why by adverting to these matters Sir. A. Colvin has sprinkled salt on the sores of the people. The reduction of the salt duties has led to increased consumption of salt. If the increase goes on at the rate of last year, the loss of salt revenue will shortly be made good. But the question naturally arises in the mind, whether the consumption of salt would have remained stationary if the duty had not been reduced? Have not increase of population, and spread of education and enlightenment had anything to do with, or contributed in some measure to, the increased consumption of salt?

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

69. The same paper is anxious to see the report of the Railway Conference. The Editor doubts whether the grievances of the passengers will be redressed,

The Railway Conference.

but he is confident that the freight on goods will be reduced for the benefit of the European merchants. It is well known that the authorities of the Indian railways attend more to the convenience of goods than to the comforts of men. The people of Meerut have represented to the Conference the inconvenience suffered by native passengers travelling in the third and intermediate class carriages of the East Indian Railway. The public await with anxiety the result of their application.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

70. The same paper observes in reference to the address presented to the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of opening the new Town Hall at Howrah,

The Town Hall at Howrah.

and His Honour's reply to it, that Howrah, it seems, will be made independent of Hooghly only when a portion of it is transferred to the jurisdiction of Midnapore. The wisdom of this arrangement is not very clear. Howrah will only be made independent when it is made smaller. No bad reasoning! His Honour has not granted the prayer of the Municipal Commissioners to be exempted from the police charges. The Editor is not much sorry on this account. It is certainly wise to turn a deaf ear to the wails of a poor town which can erect a Town Hall, a poor Kundu Chowdhuri, in which can at once subscribe ten thousand rupees, and a poor People's Association in which can through their own exertions manage this Town Hall. Why does a town which cannot afford to pay for the services of a chowkidar indulge in the luxury of a Town Hall? People have not yet forgotten the manner in which Mr. Buckland collected subscriptions in aid of the Town Hall, and yet the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah grew eloquent in their fulsome flattery of Mr. Buckland, while the People's Association pride themselves on their having erected a Town Hall. A People's Association indeed! The sooner such associations disappear, the better.



71. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 17th March, refers to the triumphant attitude of the European Defence Association, and observes that by confirming the *concordat* in the matter of the Ilbert Bill, Lord Ripon has injured the people of India. They should now appeal to Parliament.

The European Defence Association.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
March 17th, 1884.

72. The *Prabhātī*, of the 17th March, thinks that the speeches recently delivered by Mr. Thompson at certain public meetings have produced in the minds of the people a hope that, if he can act according to his professions, he will be able to earn a good name.

Mr. Thompson.

PRABHATI,  
March 17th, 1884.

73. The *Banga Vidya Prakāshikā*, of the 19th March, says: —An unfortunate accident has recently occurred in British Burmah. The Deputy Commissioner of that place, Colonel Pemberton, was showing some of the Burmese how to fire Winchester Rifle guns. Accidentally some bullets having passed through the body of a Burmese boy, he instantly expired. We admit that the Deputy Commissioner did not voluntarily kill the boy, but if he had been a little more careful, there can be no doubt that the unfortunate accident would not have taken place. Since such accidents are often occurring, it has become very necessary for the Government to take steps for their prevention. Rifles are in greater use in England than in this country, but accounts of such accidents are seldom heard there. The fact is that Englishmen in this country look upon the natives as sheep and goats. Consequently they do not take the necessary amount of care in the use of deadly weapons. The laws of this country are very severe, but that is only in regard to the natives. Has any one ever heard of a European having been hanged for the murder of a native? For murdering natives of this country Europeans have to pay fines or to go to jail for some days. Mr. Fuller killed his syce with a kick: he was only fined Rs. 30 for that. Consequently it is no wonder that in such circumstances Europeans should every now and then kill natives inadvertently.

Europeans killing natives.

BANGA VIDYA  
PRAKASHIKA,  
March 19th, 1884.

74. The *Dainik Vartā*, of the 19th March, considers the present good feelings between Lord Ripon and Mr. Thompson peculiar and unintelligible. Mr. Thompson has now gained the victory and is all powerful. Lord Ripon has become proportionately weak. This is not well for natives.

Mr. Thompson and Lord Ripon.

DAINIK VARTA,  
March 19th, 1884.

75. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 19th March, thanks Professor Monier Williams for his successful efforts to persuade the Indian Government to found six State scholarships in aid of his Oxford Institute. The Editor, however, would have been glad if these scholarships had been founded for the purpose of enabling Indian lads to prosecute technical studies in England.

New scholarships founded by Government.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
March 19th, 1884.

76. The hope expressed by the *Samvād Bāhikā* that there would be a good mango crop in Orissa which would relieve the distress of poor people to a considerable extent, has been blasted by the late fog and the slight shower of rain which fell last week.

The mango crop in Orissa.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,  
Feb. 28th, 1884.

77. The same paper is glad to learn from the columns of the *Uriya Gazette* that a slight mistake in the award of upper primary scholarships, pointed out by the journal in one of its previous issues, has been corrected by the Joint-Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division.

Upper primary scholarships in Orissa.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

78. The same paper further learns that the Raja Sahib of Nilgiri is going to appoint a European manager on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem. A certain

A European manager for Nilgiri.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.



number of additional officers, whose salary amounts to Rs. 200 per mensem, will also be appointed to assist him. On this the Editor remarks that he is unable to understand why such an arrangement should have been at all contemplated. He then asks, when the Raja Sahib was unable to pay regularly salaries of Dewans drawing only Rs. 100 a month, how can he pay the big establishment that is now under consideration?

SAMVAD BAHIKA,  
Feb. 29th, 1884.

79. The same paper notices with pleasure a widow re-marriage performed according to Hindu rites in Bengal.

A widow re-marriage.

The name of the bridegroom being Baboo Kumarnath Mookhopadhyaya, and that of the bride Srimati Raj Kumari Devi. It exhorts all Hindu Rajas and zemindars of India to encourage widow re-marriage by all means.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

80. In an article headed "A fearful rumour," the same paper points out that all the people in the town, as well as moffusil zemindars and others, are eagerly discussing the proposal to transfer the district head-quarters from Balasore to Chandbally.

Rumoured transfer of the district head-quarters from Balasore to Chandbally.

Though no definite official instructions have been received on the subject, the postponement of the repairs of the Balasore cutcherry has lent an air of probability to the rumour in question. The Editor complains that the old town of Balasore should be deserted simply to ornament Chandbally, which is nothing but so much waste land. Besides, the latter is situated in a corner of the district, and therefore the novel proposal, if carried out, will inconvenience a 14-anna portion of the people of the district. Lakhs of rupees will be needlessly spent in building office-houses, jails, and other institutions, whereas no solid advantage will accrue to the people of the district in general. That should be considered the head-quarters of a district which is situated in its centre, and to which a journey can be performed by ordinary people without any difficulty. In the opinion of the Editor, Chandbally, far from being considered fit to become the head-quarters of the district does not even deserve to be ranked as the head-quarters of a sub-division. With these arguments the Editor earnestly dissuades Government from removing the head-quarters from the Balasore town in any way.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

81. The following are extracted from the news and correspondence columns of the same paper:—(1) The price of paddy and rice remains at present

Miscellaneous.

stationary, though it is likely to rise in the months of Ashadha and Srabana; (2) theft cases are increasing in the Balasore town; (3) a correspondent of this paper still persists in maintaining that owing to certain mistakes in the records in the Balasore Collectorate, certain persons have been unjustly forced to pay the road cess, &c., twice for the same year.

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
March 1st, 1884.

82. The *Utkal Dipika*, of the 1st March, rejoices to announce that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will shortly arrive in Orissa.

Mr. Thompson in Orissa.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

83. Adverting to certain notices published in the last number of the *Calcutta Gazette*, regarding the purchase of land in the Kendrapara sub-division for

Irrigation in Orissa.

excavating drainage cuts between distributaries, the same paper is disgusted with the action of the Public Works Department, of whom it humourously remarks that continual *thinking of water* has turned their heads, and that having squeezed all watery particles from their physical organisms has collected them in their brains, and thereby engendered a disease peculiar to them. It therefore advises Government that before excavating such drainage cuts "they ought to extract the impure water from the brains of these officers."



84. The same paper sympathises with, and supports the attack of, the *Purusottam Patriká* on the Pooree Municipality, which was accused of wasting public money in such luxuries as light, &c., while drainage, metalling of roads, &c., demanded their immediate attention.

UTKAL DIPIKÁ.  
March 1st, 1884.

85. In reviewing the Bengal Administration Report for 1882-83, the same paper comes across that portion of it which contains the views of His Honour on the tone of native papers in Bengal. The Editor remarks that His Honour is at one with the views of local officers serving under him. On this it asks that, should Government adopt the opinions of their employés, where is their original opinion? Had Government time to read the papers themselves, they would have found reasons enough to modify their views. Again, asks the paper, do all local officers read newspapers; if not, their opinions are simply worthless.

UTKAL DIPIKÁ.

86. In an article headed "Inquiry into the water-tax," the same paper gladly informs the public that Mr. Larminie, the Commissioner of Orissa, has taken vigorous steps to find out the place where the water-tax pinches poor people to the utmost extent. While moving about in the mofussil the grievances of the people thus afflicted were brought to his notice, whereupon he asked the Collector of Cuttack to report whether the grievances were true, and whether the imposition of a uniform water-tax was feasible. The Collector in his turn entrusted the matter to Mr. Gupta, the Joint-Magistrate of Cuttack, and the Editor believes that the matter could not have been entrusted to better hands. The paper passes high eulogium on Mr. Larminie, the present Commissioner of Orissa, whom it holds out for the general admiration and affection of the Uriyas. It then institutes a comparison between him and Mr. Smith, the late Commissioner, and remarks that, while the latter simply cared for the revenue of Government, Mr. Larminie is always alive to the interests of poor subjects, and looks upon a public grievance as more serious than a probable deficit in the canal revenue. It finally exhorts the zemindars and ryots concerned to come forward and speak out their minds, and to be hopeful till the end, inasmuch as the head of the administration in Orissa is their real friend, and is determined to report their grievances to Government with favourable recommendations.

UTKAL DIPIKÁ.

87. The same paper is informed that Messrs. MacNeill & Co. have applied to Government for an annual subsidy of a lakh of rupees in order that they may be enabled to connect Chandbally and Calcutta by daily steamer communication. Though the subsidy is, in its opinion, very large, and therefore likely to be looked upon as a heavy and unnecessary charge, it however hopes that the proposal, if adopted, will bring Calcutta a day nearer to Cuttack, and thereby give such an impetus to trade and commerce that not only will large profits accrue to Government in the shape of increased customs dues and reduced postal charges, but that it will bring about a general advancement of the interests of the people and development of the resources of the country in various indirect ways. It therefore requests the Commissioner to take a favourable view of the proposal in question and recommend the same to Government for acceptance.

UTKAL DIPIKÁ.

88. The *Utkal Darpan*, of the 2nd March, brings it prominently to the notice of the public that want of drinking water is very much felt in many villages in the mofussil. As an instance, it describes the condition of a village, named Alasua, where not only men, but cattle also, do not find sufficient water to maintain their lives. They are forced to get water from five or six miles distance, and there has been so great a scarcity of water that the death of a certain number of cows through sheer want of water is reported from

UTKAL DARPAN,  
March 2nd, 1884.



the mofussil. Even the service of the village god, Shiva, is discontinued simply for want of water. It finally concludes by exhorting the Raja Bahadur of Nilgiri to excavate a tank or sink a well in the village, which belongs to his zemindary.

UTKAL DARPAN,  
March 2nd, 1884.

89. In another article this same paper draws the attention of the public to improvements needed in the present system of agriculture in Orissa.

Agriculture in Orissa.

UTKAL DARPAN.

90. The same paper does not like to see Europeans appointed in Mayurbhunj. Alluding to the appointments of Manager, Tutor, and Engineer in that Tributary State, it asks "could not these posts have been ably filled by natives on smaller salaries?" It wants to know "what benefit will the estate derive from the appointment of so many Europeans." It then points out that there are great many competent men in Orissa, who can take charge of these duties in Mayurbhunj on smaller salaries.

Europeans in Mayurbhunj.

UTKAL DARPAN.

91. Commenting on the system of primary education now in force in Orissa, the same paper goes on to remark that "if Government are really anxious to improve the state of primary education in Orissa, they ought to establish normal schools at all sub-divisional head-quarters of a district, employing a head pundit in each school on Rs. 15 per mensem in the duty of training the village gurus."

Primary education in Orissa.

PURUSOTTAM  
PATRIKA,  
March 3rd, 1884.

92. Commenting on police management on the occasion of the nocturnal festival celebrated on Shiva Ratri in honour of Mahadeo in the Lokenath temple in Pooree, the *Purusottam Patrika*, of the 3rd March, makes the following remarks.—

The Police.

"The action of the constables in red pugris stationed in the temple showed that they were simply employed there to cane the visitors and pilgrims. When these cruel acts of the police will disappear we cannot say. Everyone knows that in almost every gathering in honour of any deity in Pooree, these police officers prove themselves to be very expert in beating and caning pilgrims and worshippers without cause or provocation. Such mischiefs ought to attract the attention of higher authorities."

PURUSOTTAM  
PATRIKA.

93. From the small incident of a petty quarrel between Mr. Joubert and Baboo Kristo Kumar Mitra, which resulted in the former being beaten by the latter in the Exhibition grounds at Calcutta, the same paper draws the following moral :—

Quarrels between Europeans and natives.

"This is the best way of governing the ungovernable white man. It is necessary that this system should be adopted throughout India."

SABAK,  
February.

94. In accepting the modified Ilbert Bill, which was passed as "An Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882," the *Sabak* for February makes the following remarks :—

The Jurisdiction Act.

"The Ilbert Bill was passed in a modified form in the last week of January. That native District Magistrates and Sessions Judges will be competent to exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects is the gain of the natives. That the European criminal will have the benefit of a jury, most of whom will be Europeans, is a gain to the European. Thus it will be found that the natives did not obtain what they asked for. In the same way the Europeans did not obtain what they demanded. It must, however, be remembered that political privileges are acquired slowly; hence everyone ought to be contented with the present gain, and hope for more in the future."

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,  
*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 22nd March 1884.